

# Boston Morning Post.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1836.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE  
**HON. NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield.**  
**HON. SETH WHITMARSH, of Sekonk.**

FOR DISTRICT

1. CALEB EDDY, of Boston.
2. ROBERT RANTOUL, of Beverly.
3. JOSEPH KITTREDGE, of Andover.
4. FRANCIS TUTTLE, of Acton.
5. SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Sutton.
6. SAMUEL C. ALLEN, of Northfield.
7. JOSEPH FITCH, of New Marlborough.
8. HARVEY CHAPIN, of Springfield.
9. BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury.
10. NATHAN C. BROWNELL, of Westport.
11. THOMAS MANDELL, of New Bedford.
12. JABEZ P. THOMPSON, of Halifax.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**MARCUS MORTON.**  
FOR LT. GOVERNOR,  
**WILLIAM FOSTER.**

**HOWARD HOUSE.**  
HOWARD STREET.  
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken this well known and extensive establishment, formerly occupied by the late Mr. WILLIAM GALLAGHER. He hopes by strict attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of patronage from the public which was bestowed upon his predecessor.  
The House is situated in the most central part of the city and contiguous to the Post Office and other public buildings. It has been fitted up in a neat and genteel style—the rooms airy and retired. The Landlord will at all times be provided with every delicacy the season will afford.  
Parties wishing to be provided with entertainment for any number of persons, can be accommodated at the shortest notice. A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging.  
JAMES RYAN.

**MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE.**  
WALTHAM, MS.  
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that this large and elegant establishment, 3½ miles from the city, is now open for the reception of company, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to individuals and parties of pleasure, at immediate notice.  
JOHN DAVIS.

**FOR SALE.**  
A valuable and pleasant House, at the corner of Derne and Temple streets—has twelve rooms, and a Store which commands a good rent—is finished in the best manner—has hard wood sashes—Marble fire places—and will be sold at a bargain. A part of the purchase money may remain on a mortgage if desired.—For particulars apply to S. CROSBY, No 5 Exchange street. a11

**TO LET.**  
On Bunker-Hill street, Charlestown, a two story wooden House, with a piazza in front—having good cellar—2 parlors—breakfast room—kitchen and 8 chambers—water, of both kinds—large garden spot—commanding a most extensive view of the country, city and harbor of Boston—on a lease of from 1 to 5 years. Apply to CHAS. WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a14

**TO LET.**  
A new wooden two story store, 27 ft front by 37 ft deep—now building on Blackstone street, between Hanover and Ann streets—will be completed in 30 days, and let on a lease of 1 to 5 years—will be finished with the occupant. Apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a14

**FOR SALE.**  
A genteel modern built 3 story brick dwelling-house No 6 Myrtle street, containing nine rooms, basement and kitchen on the first floor—a desirable situation—Also—2 wooden 3 story houses adjoining, making the corner of Belknap street on the west side—will be sold separately or together. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, No 5 Exchange st. a15

**FOR SALE.**  
A completely and finely finished House, suitable for a genteel family, situated on Broadway, next to the Universal Church at South Boston, two stories high, basement, kitchen, 2 parlors, 5 chambers, all in thorough and complete order—with good water and out buildings—apply to CHARLES McINTIRE, No 5 Exchange st. a9

**FOR SALE.**  
A small size, convenient House, in thorough repair, situated on Washington street, near Washington street—possession given immediately. Apply to W. K. BARNARD, 27 Kilby street. If not sold will be leased. Also, for sale a house in Charles street, pleasantly situated. a13—Tt&S&M&Fos

**FOR SALE.**  
A two story dwelling House, pleasantly situated in the eastern part of Newton, six miles from Boston, with three quarters of a mile from Worcester-Turnpike, with an excellent well of water and convenient out buildings, one acre and a half of land, well stocked with choice fruit trees. Also, a Blacksmith's Shop—for further particulars inquire of MR. ELLIOT THWING, on the premises. 2W&3tis—31048

**TO BE LET.**  
A large and comfortable brick House, situated near West Boston bridge, No 24 Charles street, containing basement room, kitchen, parlors with folding doors, china closet, 6 chambers besides the attic—good store closets, out houses, &c. &c. Possession given 28th inst. Inquire of W. D. TICKNOR, corner of Washington and School streets, or of MOSES HADLEY, Toll House, West Boston Bridge, (Boston side). a13t—083W a14

**FOR SALE.**  
2 Small Houses in South Cedar street, each containing 4 rooms—small yard and wood shed, an Aqueduct and other conveniences for a small family, apply to S. MOORE, 300 Washington street. eplm a26

**FOR SALE.**  
20 house lots, containing about 10,000 feet each, delightfully situated in Malden, 2½ miles from State street, Boston. Also—2½ acres well situated clay lands—well adapted for brick yards. Apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a14

**FOR SALE.**  
A small Brick House on Pond street, with about 900 feet of land.  
A small Brick House on North Margu street, with about 500 feet of land. The above houses have every convenience, and are in good repair. Apply to CHAS. WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a13

**FOR SALE.**  
A very superior New Brick House, on Beacon st., having every convenience desirable for a genteel residence. Apply to CHARLES WADE Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank. a4

**FOR SALE.**  
Two 2 Story Brick Houses, on Leverett court, having every convenience, price low, terms easy—apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank. a14

**FOR SALE.**  
A Brick House on Cornhill street, shop in front. Inquire of S. CROSBY, No 5 Exchange street, up stairs. a5

**FOR SALE.**  
A three story House in Orange street.—Inquire of S. CROSBY, No 5 Exchange street, up stairs. a5

**STORE TO LET.**  
Suitable for most kinds of business—apply at 47 Milk street a10—eplm

**SITUATION WANTED.**—by a young man, who has a good knowledge of the languages—in a West India, or dry goods Store—apply at 3 Brattle square. a15

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of Charles River Bridge, held in Boston, on the second day of April, 1836.  
The following annexed Report being read and considered, was unanimously adopted, and thereupon.  
Resolved, That the Proprietors of Charles River Bridge do, in conformity with the provisions of the said charter, solemnly PROTEST and REMONSTRATE against the several acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in relation to the franchise of Charles River Bridge, and the payment of money for indemnity; and that the directors of said corporation be, and they hereby are requested to cause this PROTEST and REMONSTRANCE, with the accompanying report, to be respectfully presented to the Legislature of this Commonwealth.

JOSEPH Q. LINDSEY,  
Moderator of said Meeting.

**REPORT.**  
The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Proprietors of Charles River Bridge, to take into consideration the present state of the affairs of the Corporation, and to report thereon, ask leave to report as follows:

The charter of Charles river bridge was granted in the year 1785, for the period of forty years. It was to be erected in the place where the ancient ferry was between Charlestown and Boston. This ferry had been granted, by the colonial government, to Harvard College, as early as 1630, and repeatedly confirmed by subsequent acts. The college had been in the uninterrupted enjoyment of the revenue of this ferry, up to the time when the charter of the bridge was granted. As a compensation for the loss of this revenue, the charter provided that the proprietors should pay annually to the college the sum of two hundred pounds. The charter was accepted, the college accepted the annuity as a compensation for their ferry, and the bridge was built. At that time, it was considered a bold and hazardous experiment.—No such bridge had ever been erected over tide waters in this country. So patriotic and praiseworthy was the enterprise considered, that its successful termination was deemed worthy of public celebration and rejoicing.

By this charter, the proprietors are bound to keep the bridge lighted and in repair, to keep men in their employ, to raise the draw for the passage of vessels, and to deliver up the bridge to the Commonwealth, at the expiration of the charter, in good repair. This charter contains the following grant, in express terms: "That for the purpose of reimbursing the proprietors the money expended, and to be expended, in building and supporting said bridge, a toll be and hereby is granted and established, for the sole benefit of the said proprietors." No control or impairment of the rights or interests vested in the corporation by this grant is made, and the supreme court of this State has decided, "that the rights legally vested in any corporation, cannot be controlled or destroyed by any subsequent statute, unless a power for that purpose be reserved by the Legislature in the act of incorporation." This, indeed, is well known to be the uniform language, and the uniform decision of all judicial tribunals.

In the year 1785, the West Boston bridge was incorporated, and in that act of incorporation is the following grant to the proprietors of Charles river bridge. "And whereas, the erection of Charles river bridge was a work of hazard and public utility, and another bridge, in the place proposed for West Boston bridge, between Boston and Charlestown, and supported by the same, for the encouragement of enterprise, be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the proprietors of Charles river bridge shall continue to be a corporation and a political body, for and during the term of seventy years, to be computed from the day that the said Charles river bridge was completed and opened for passengers, subject to all the conditions and regulations prescribed in an act for incorporating certain persons, for the purpose of building a bridge over Charles river, between Boston and Charlestown, and supported by the same during the term of forty years. And during the aforesaid term of seventy years, the said proprietors of Charles river bridge shall and may continue to collect and receive all tolls and duties granted by the said act, and the benefit of the same, and they also continue to pay annually to Harvard college, the sum of two hundred pounds, and to observe the aforesaid regulations and conditions; and at the expiration of said term of seventy years, said Charles river bridge shall revert to and become the property of the Commonwealth, and shall be surrendered in good repair. And be it further enacted, that, in consideration of the privileges in this act granted to the proprietors of Charles river bridge, the said proprietors shall relinquish the additional toll on the Lord's day, from and after the passing of this act." The reasons and motives of this grant are here explicitly stated by the Legislature itself, and their opinion of its great utility clearly expressed.

In compliance with the terms of this grant, the additional toll, which the proprietors, by their original charter, were authorized to demand on the Lord's day, was forthwith relinquished; and from that time until the year 1823, a period of more than thirty years, the proprietors of Charles river bridge have been performing faithfully and punctually all the duties imposed on them, and receiving the toll granted them by their charter, without complaint or uneasiness from any quarter. In the year 1823, a petition was presented to the Legislature, for leave to build a bridge by the side of Charles river bridge, nearly in the direction of the present Warren bridge. This petition was unsuccessful, as were similar applications in the three following years, after full and patient hearings of all parties, before very intelligent joint committees. In the year 1826, the same petitioners submitted another scheme, a proposition to build a bridge free of toll. The joint committee on bridges, as they say in their report, after "a most assiduous and laborious investigation," reported against the petition and recommended the appointment of commissioners to ascertain the what terms the several bridges over Charles river, could be purchased by the Commonwealth. Their report was not accepted, but a bill was brought in and passed both houses authorizing the erection of a small bridge by the side of Charles river bridge, near Lincoln accompanied by a message, setting forth his constitutional objections, and stating his determination not to sign it, on the ground that it was an infringement of the contract between the Commonwealth and the proprietors of Charles river bridge. In consequence of this veto of the Governor, the bill did not pass.

In the year 1827, the petition was renewed and resulted in the passage of the act incorporating the Warren bridge. By the charter of this bridge, the proprietors were to receive the tolls which they were to relinquish by the charter of the Charles river bridge, and five per cent. interest thereon, after which the bridge was to become the property of the Commonwealth.

Under this charter the Warren bridge was built and opened to the public in the autumn of 1828. The principal argument put forward by the petitioners for a new bridge, was, that the public convenience required another avenue, the Charles river bridge being inadequate to accommodate the increased number of passengers. To this the proprietors of Charles river bridge have replied, in their annual reports to the Legislature, that they were ready to widen their bridge, to make a circular draw, to build a spur bridge, or to erect a second bridge, should the legislature decide that the public accommodation required it. They had never claimed any thing for themselves by their charter, but they were passing between Boston and Charlestown; and as commensurate with this right they admitted the obligation on their part, to perform that duty in a complete and satisfactory manner. Another allegation on the part of the petitioners put forward in the first time, after a lapse of thirty years, was, that the extension of the charter in 1782, had been obtained by false and fraudulent representations. As this charge has been abandoned, it can hardly be necessary to say, that the proprietors of Charles river bridge, have constantly stated their willingness to be rectified by the Legislature, and their readiness to abide by the issue, and that the proposal has been as constantly declined. During the forty years that elapsed between the opening of Charles river bridge, and the incorporation of the Warren bridge, the stock of the former was bought and sold, taken in payment of estates, passed through the probate office in the settlement of estates, was estimated by the same rules, which regulate the value of all other stocks. The present proprietors have purchased the stock at different periods, the property of this franchise at such prices as would average nearly two thousand dollars a share, making the cost of the bridge three hundred thousand dollars. One third part of this property is held by charitable, literary and other institutions, by widows, single women, and others whose means of living are greatly reduced, and in some instances almost wholly destroyed, while on this amount, being the actual cost to them—they have not received six per cent.

The Warren bridge having been paid for by the tolls received, and a large fund of about fifty thousand dollars having been collected from the same source, which is now in the state treasury, the bridge was on the second of March, 1833, made free by the legislature.  
The proprietors of Charles river bridge purchased this property of the Commonwealth, in the full assurance of the fact, that it should be taken for the use of the public, compensation should be made for it according to the declaration of the bill of rights. Notwithstanding this reasonable confidence in the equity and good faith of the government, this property has been annihilated, the entire value of this franchise has been destroyed, the whole beneficial interest of this corporation has been taken away and appropriated to the benefit of the treasury, and the use of the public.

Stripping this case then of all unimportant circumstances, and looking at it in its true and substantial character, the result is this: In 1785, the general court for good considerations gave the proprietors of Charles river bridge, a solemn charter for forty years. In 1792, for equally good considerations they made to them another solemn grant, by which they extended their charter for thirty years longer. Of these thirty years, twenty are yet unexpired.

By these charters the proprietors were entitled to certain fixed rates of toll, through the whole period of seventy years, as a compensation for the cost of building the bridge, and the expense of keeping it in repair, and for the encouragement of enterprise. Yet the Legislature of Massachusetts, first by the act creating the Warren bridge, secondly by those acts which have put a stop to the collection of tolls from persons passing over it, and made a free bridge by the side of Charles river bridge, commencing exactly the same time of travel, and of course depriving Charles river bridge of all tolls.—When these proceedings began, the proprietors of the 150 shares in Charles river bridge, having bought them in the market, or having received them in the partition of estates, or in the payment of debts, had a property in them equal to two thousand dollars a share, and now what has become of this property? The shares then worth 300,000 dollars, are now worth nothing—and we ask again, therefore, what has become of the whole value which has been put in the hands of the bridge owners, and the proprietors are still bound to keep it in repair at great expense—to light it—and to maintain the draw. Twenty years of the charter remain unexpired, and yet the Legislature of the Commonwealth has taken away the whole property, and declares that it has not taken it for public use, so as to entitle the proprietors to compensation under the provisions of the constitution.

Beginning by erecting a toll bridge, which appeared to be a most palpable and gross violation of the rights of the proprietors of Charles river bridge, and going on step by step, till they have made the new erected bridge free, the Legislature has completely annihilated the property in Charles river bridge. This is the plain and undeniable result of the acts which have been passed, and it is to be no remedy, either at law or in the justice of the Legislature, it is a case, as the committee think, which may well awaken and alarm all reflecting men.

Under this state of circumstances, the committee recommended that the proprietors present their solemn protest and remonstrance to the Legislature, against these several acts, thus injurious to and destructive of their property.—That they express their firm resolution never to submit to what they deem acts of clear and manifest injustice, so long as the right of trial at law, or of the right of petition to the Legislature, remains open to them. And that they earnestly invite the attention of all the citizens of the Commonwealth to the history of this case, who have invested, or propose to invest their private property in enterprises undertaken for the public benefit, on the faith of legislative grants and charters.

Are charters inviolable, or are they not? Are they repealable at the will of the Legislature, or are they not? Is property invested upon the faith of them confiscable at the pleasure of the Legislature, or is it not? Can private property be taken for public uses, real or pretended, without making compensation to the owners? Can the public good, in the judgment of honest and enlightened men, ever require, in any case, such manifest violation of private rights, as to take away the individual property? Or, if an enlightened Legislature could possibly be supposed to disregard the dictates of justice, can the great cause of public improvement through the means of individual enterprise, be expected to be carried forward, while such examples as this are before the eyes of men?

If these questions have proved themselves to be questions of great import to the proprietors of Charles river bridge, the committee are of opinion, that they are no less important to every citizen of the Commonwealth, who has property, for the protection of which he looks to the laws and constitution of Massachusetts. They are questions too, which, as the committee think, must bear with point and strength on the sense of justice, and the public mind, in order to its exertions, whose acts and votes affect deeply the property and means of living of their fellow citizens.

The committee are of opinion that it is the duty of the proprietors to pursue all legal remedies, such as have been commenced, or such as may be commenced, in order to its enforcement, in all the forms known to the constitution and the laws, their right of indemnity for this seizure of their property.

All which is submitted by  
WARREN DUTTON,  
EDWARD BROOKS,  
SAMUEL A. ELLIOT,  
Committee in behalf of the Proprietors.

**NOTICE.**—A Systematic, Vegetable and Vapour Steam Bath, is now in operation at No 2 Salter's Lane, street, under the direction of Dr. A. Andrew. The Proprietors from their own observations, and the approbation of many Physicians, have considered, that an apparatus of this kind for Steam Bathing, highly necessary, if conducted in a proper manner, and the public may be assured of its operations, in a manner systematical, not however, infringing on the Thomsonian System.  
The patient of any skillful Physician can be attended to in the most agreeable manner, or he can attend to himself, in person if he chooses. There will be female attendance on Ladies, who are qualified. Those who are desirous, and deem it necessary to go through this salutary operation, are requested to call as above.  
Fresh Garments will be in readiness, for those entering the Bath, and suitable preparation of Oil, for the closing of the pores, on leaving the Bathing Room. This Bath is also calculated for people in health, and is preferred to the common mode, for cleansing the skin, and is recommended by the Bath and upwards for vegetable, according to the preparation. 30 W&3Sm

**FARM AT AUCTION.**  
(Not previously sold.)  
Will be sold at Public Auction on the 28th day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises:  
The Farm belonging to the heirs of John Pratt, late of Cohasset, containing about thirty five acres of land, in the homestead farm—consisting of mowing, tillage, pasturing and woodland; with a large two story dwelling house, two barns, workshops and other out buildings. The said Farm is situated about a mile and a half north of West Mead, on the road called the Jerusalem Road, within a quarter of a mile of the sea shore, which makes it a very pleasant and healthy situation in the summer for those who wish to retire in the country for health or pleasure, or very convenient for the farmer. Also, about fifteen acres of pasture land, situated on the main road from Boston, being about one mile from the Meeting House. The house, barns, and out-buildings, with about thirty nine acres of land, will be sold first—the remainder in lots, which will be thought best to suit purchasers.  
For further particulars, inquire of PRATT & DAVIS, 73 Commercial street, Boston. W&3t m21

**PAPER MILL FOR SALE.**  
For Sale in a pleasant Village, in the town of Needham, in the county of Worcester—a Paper Mill with two engines, and a good Cylinder machine, all in good order to do a good business—it is on a first rate stream commanding the whole water. With a never failing fountain of Spring water carried into the mill in lead pipes.  
Also a good House and Barn, and about forty acres of good land—it is seldom so good a chance is offered to young men wishing to establish themselves in this business.—The present owners are willing to sell the property at a very low price, and will make it by hand, and will give it only on account of ill health—any credit will be given that may be wanted, and possession had the first day of June next.—For terms, apply to EDWARD SIMMONS, on the premises, or at 116 State street, Boston.  
P. S.—If not sold by that time, it will be let to let. 2W&3t m28

**FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber has to let his Tavern House with about 6 acres of land belonging to the same, situated in Needham, on the Worcester Turnpike, 12 miles from Boston, and about 30 rods from the B. & W. Railroad landing or depot in said Needham—has a good stable and out-houses, all in good repair, and in good repair.—This considered one of the best tavern stands in the vicinity of Boston—for terms of payment and other particulars enquire of WM. MINOT, Esq. Court Street, Boston, or the subscriber on the premises. 2W&3t—m14 N. F. CRAFTS.

**FOR SALE.**  
A neat modern brick House, situated in Stillman place, just painted and papered, in complete or complete order, with a very large and comfortable kitchen, a kitchen, cellar, 2 parlors, with folding doors, and 4 chambers—woodhouse, yard, &c. For terms, apply to G. H. MARSH, corner of Merrimack and Friend streets, near City scales. a14

**FOR SALE.**  
A good Farm, with good Buildings, Orchard, Meadow land, &c. situated in the town of Billerica, near the village, distance from Boston 17 miles—pleasantly situated, and altogether a very desirable location. All the buildings are in good repair, and the Farm in a high state of cultivation. Apply to CHARLES McINTIRE, No 5 Exchange street. mar 23

**TO LET.**  
A good House in Roxbury, pleasantly situated on Mount Pleasant, with all the conveniences necessary to make it a desirable residence for a genteel family.—possession given 1st April—apply to C. McINTIRE, No 5 Exchange street. m25

**CASH TO LET.**—Cash to loan on Personal Property, or Real Estate, in sums to suit. Apply to C. O'NEILL, No 47, Milk street. 11

## POETRY.

FROM THE ITALIAN.—BY FITZ-GREENE HALLER.

Eyes of the same blue witchery as those  
Of Psyche, which caught Love in his own wiles;  
Lips of the loveliness and hue of the red rose,  
That move but with kind words, and sweetest smiles,  
A power of motion and of look, whose art  
Throws silently, around the wildest heart  
The net it would not break; a form which vies  
With that the Grecian imaged in his mind,  
And gazed upon in dreams, and sighed to find  
His breathing marble could not realise.

Know ye this picture? There is one alone  
Can call its pencilled lineaments her own.  
She whom, at morning, when the summer air  
Wanders, delighted, o'er her face of flowers,  
And lingers in the ringlets of her hair,  
We deem the Hebe of Jove's banquet hours;  
She who, at evening, when her fingers press  
The harp, and wake its harmonies divine,  
Seems sweetest voiced and loveliest of the Nine,  
The minstrel of the bowers of happiness.  
She whom the Graces nurtured—at her birth,  
The sea-born goddess, and the huntress maid,  
Came from their myrtle home, and forest shade,  
Blending immortal joy with mortal mirth:  
And Dian said, "Fair sister, be she mine  
In her heart's purity, in beauty thine."  
The smiling infant listened and obeyed.

From the N. Y. Herald.  
**THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.**

A Visit to Rosina Townsend.—Knowing that the only evidence on the identification of Robinson was that of Rosina Townsend, we made, on Tuesday afternoon last, a visit to 41 Thomas street, in company with a gentleman, who was present during the conversation. We were met at the door by Rosina Townsend, the keeper of the house, who on our entering asked us into the parlor. She there stated to us the following particulars, every one of which the gentleman and myself are ready to be sworn to:—

"About the hour of nine o'clock," said Rosina, "on Saturday evening, I was called to the front door by a knock, and on inquiring 'who's there?' the reply was, 'Frank Rivers.' I opened the door, and let him in, and he passed me, with his face muffled up in his cloak, up stairs. I went into the parlor and told Helen Frank was there; Helen left the parlor, and went out; she ran up stairs and caught him by the cloak, saying, 'My dear Frank, I am glad to see you.' They both went into Helen's room—nothing more was heard of either until about eleven o'clock, when Helen came partly down the stairs, and called to me, and requested me to bring her a bottle of champagne. I then went for the champagne, but on looking into the closet I found that there was not a bottle there—I told Helen this, and requested her, as she was in her loose dress, to return to her room, and I would bring her up a bottle, as I should be under the necessity of going into the cellar, and opening a basket. I went down stairs, and got a bottle, knocked off the cork, and took it up stairs to Helen's door—I knocked at the door, when Helen said, 'come in,' I opened the door and went in—I saw Frank lying on the bed.

Question.—What was he doing?  
Answer.—He was lying on his left side, with his head resting on his arm in the bed, the sheet thrown over him, and something in his other hand.

Q.—What was that?  
A.—I can't say.  
Q.—Was it a book?  
A.—I think it was—either a book or a paper—I saw his face.

Q.—What did he say?  
A.—Nothing—Helen said to me, 'Rosina, as you have not been well to-day, will you take a glass of champagne with us?'—I replied, 'No, I am much obliged to you, I had rather not.'—I then left the room, as some one of the girls called me from below—I neither heard or saw any thing more for that time—the house was locked up for the night at twelve o'clock, P. M.—I retired to rest—about three o'clock, A. M. I heard a noise at the front door, and found, on enquiring, that it was a young man who was in the habit of visiting one of the girls in the house—I got up and let him in—after I had let him in, I smelt smoke, and on going into the parlor, I found the back door open, and Helen's lamp standing on the marble side-table, by the door—I went directly up to Helen's room, and found the door shut—I opened it, and on so doing, the smoke rushed out and nearly suffocated me—I then raised the alarm of fire—the watchman was called in, he went into the room and found Helen lying on the bed and the bed on fire—she was burnt—after the windows were opened and the smoke let out, the watchman discovered that Helen had been murdered, and then the bed set on fire.

Q.—Had you ever seen Frank previous to the night after you let him in?  
A.—Yes, once—he was sitting in a room with me and some other girls—Helen was present, and on Frank's rising to leave the room, Helen remarked, 'Rosina, don't you think my Frank very handsome?' I replied yes.

Q.—How did you know that the lamp on the table belonged to Helen's room?  
A.—There are but two lamps alike in the house, the one used by Helen and the other by myself.

Q.—Did you hear no other noise previous to the knocking of the young man you let in?  
A.—I think I heard a noise and said, 'who's there, but received no answer.

Q.—How did you know that the person you let in was Frank?  
A.—He gave his name.

Q.—Did you see his face?  
A.—No—his cloak was held up over his face, I saw nothing but his eyes as he passed me—he had on a hat and cloak.

Q.—Who first discovered the fire?  
A.—I did as I get up.

Q.—On the morning of the transaction did you see Frank?  
A.—I did; he was in the back parlor, standing by an officer; I was called in and asked whether he was the person I had let in the night previous as Frank; I replied yes; to which he (Frank) said 'what! me! you are mistaken!' I said yes, you are the person although last night you were dressed differently; you then had on a cloak and a hat, now you have on an overcoat and cap—he then sat on the sofa. Mrs. Berry was brought in and recognized him as Frank, as he had been in the habit of visiting Helen at her house in Duane street.—She said, 'you villain Frank, how could you murder Helen.' He turned pale and leaned his head back on the sofa; that was the only time he lost confidence or changed color; he was then carried off to prison.

Q.—Who gave the information where Frank resided?  
A.—I did; I knew his right name to be Robinson, and that he boarded in Dey street; the officer went and arrested him there,—as they said, in bed.

Another Visit to the Scene.—What a scene of desolation her room presented after the removal of the lovely remains of the unfortunate! Every thing was in confusion. Fragments of Books, dresses, bonnets, paper were strewn around. Beneath an old boot that formerly adorned her beautiful ankle, was found a copy of Lalla Rookh, which had been read and re-read, till it looked like a school book, which had gone through a whole family of young ones. In an old bonnet that once flaunted its feathers over that alabaster brow which the murderer's axe has despoiled, we found a copy of Haller's poems, every leaf out and apparently well read. Beneath a fragment of fine velvet, constituting a portion of her winter dress, was discovered Byron's Don Juan and Beppo, in all the elegance of binding that London could afford.

What an air of elegance and intellectual refinement, without the slightest approach to principle and morals, dispersed itself round the apartment!

On turning over one of the linen sheets we found a most elegant octavo volume, in splendid London binding. What could it be? Who would imagine what it was? We turned over the leaves—looked at the title page. It was a recent splendid work of Lady Blessington's entitled the "Flowers of Loveliness," and treating on the resemblances of females and flowers to each other.

Ellen Jewett's Literary Correspondence.—This is one of the most interesting remains of the "unfortunate." Her epistolary correspondence possesses interest of the deepest character. Police Justice Lownds has in his possession about fifty or sixty letters found in her trunk, several written by herself, and others written to her, by persons who admired or pretended to admire her talents and beauty.

Not a fulsome expression nor an unchaste word is from her in any of these letters. They contain apt quotations from the Italian, French and English poets, on love and friendship, satirizing playfully the little incidents of her life. Her hand-writing is uncommonly beautiful; a neat running hand, possessing something of the character of Bristow's style, but far superior to her master if he ever taught her. Every letter is written on beautiful embossed paper, green, blue, yellow, and gold edged, as accident might throw in her way. Some of the letters, from the hand-writing, disclosures, incidents, and other circumstances, are known to be from certain respectable persons in this city; and even married men—at least they are married now. The letters also bear various signatures, such as "Wandering Willie," "Roderick Random," "Frank Rivers," &c. &c. All the letters addressed to Robinson begin, "Dear Frank," and close with, "To Dear Frank Rivers."

The correspondence, like her life, is a drama, a juggle—a mingling up of various persons, passages and events. Every one of her correspondents took a name and a character, and supported it as well as he could. She also assumed various characters in her various correspondence, and sustained it with the same good keeping as if it had been a drama.

Among the letters, or on her work table, was found a beautiful Album or Scrap Book, containing choice quotations in prose and poetry, some of which had been and is in her correspondence; others kept for future application. This pretty little book is also in possession of Justice Lownds.

## BOSTON MORNING POST.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1836.

The coming State Election.—We hope our political friends will not fail to remember the promises we have made for them in relation to the next election—promises which cannot be fulfilled unless they put their shoulders to the wheel in good earnest, and all of which can be made history, with proper exertions. They must not let the intervening time to the day of election pass without improvement—they must employ it in perfecting a thorough and responsible organization in every town in the Commonwealth. Public meetings must be held—public opinion consulted, harmonized, and brought to bear, with its united strength, in the cause of equal rights. Personal prejudices, and, if necessary, individual rights, must be freely sacrificed on the altar of the public good—nominations must be made openly, fairly and in good faith—and when made, they must be supported with warmth and unanimity. The democratic party never had a fairer chance to redeem the State from the bonds of federalism—never a better opportunity to bring back this good old Commonwealth to the democratic fold. Let it be improved—let us profit by the good example of our brethren in Connecticut, and by one grand, united, and patriotic effort, achieve a glorious and honorable victory.

## ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

### Horrible occurrence—Suicide and attempted Murder of a Female.

Our city was last evening made the theatre of an awful tragedy. We have been at considerable pains to collect the particulars, and this morning present them to our readers.—Mrs K. Wade keeps a boarding-house at No 50 Filbert street—she is a very handsome woman, and her manners are highly attractive; she has lived unhappily with her husband, who is residing in another part of the city, and a bill of divorce is now pending.

Richard W. Brown, residing in Second street, above Callowhill, a young man of fair character and prepossessing exterior, aged 28, became much attached to Mrs W., and to this unhappy passion is to be attributed the melancholy particulars of this dreadful event—almost unparalleled in the history of our orderly and quiet city. Brown suspected that the affections of Mrs Wade were bestowed on another, and the demon of jealousy took possession of his mind. He yesterday afternoon gave Mrs W. an invitation to take a ride with him, which she declined.—Towards evening he met her returning from a walk and joining her, they together entered her premises through the back way. Brown called her into a front room, saying he wished to speak to her, and then on her compliance, discharged a pistol loaded with duck shot, the contents of which entered her right breast. Mrs W. staggered out of the room, crying out "I am shot!"—"I am shot!" A second had scarcely elapsed ere the report of another pistol was heard, which was discharged by the wretched man into his own bosom, and which at once extinguished his mortal existence, and sent him with the guilt of two fold murder on his soul, into the presence of an offended God.

The pistols are of medium size, double twist barrels, percussion locks, and the stocks beautifully embellished with silver—they are entirely new, and were no doubt purchased with a view to the perpetration of the fatal deed.

Mrs W. sustains an excellent character; and we are informed, that notwithstanding the unpleasant state of her domestic relations, she is an amiable woman. Drs.



W. S. Cox and Lewis Rodman have rendered her surgical assistance, and we understand they do not deem the wound dangerous, unless inflammation should ensue.

On his person was found a challenge from an individual, (whose name we suppress for the present,) and which is said to have been accepted. A belief that the affections of Mrs. W. were bestowed on this rival was no doubt the inducement to this awful tragedy.

A coroner's inquest was held over the body of the deceased, and rendered a verdict of suicide, caused by jealousy.—*Phila. Public Ledger.*

**American Historical Society.**—This society was formed at Washington, on the 12th of October, 1835. Its objects are declared to be, "to discover, procure and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary and ecclesiastical history of America in general, and of the United States in particular." The first volume of its transactions are now in press, and will shortly be published. In January last, the Hon. Lewis Cass, President of the Society, pronounced before it an introductory discourse, which we have just had the pleasure of reading. It is appropriate, eloquent and instructive—and cannot fail to exercise an influence beneficial to the infant literature which Gov. Cass has done so much to advance, and of which he has long been a bright ornament. We select the following very just observations upon the importance of newspapers as materials for history:—

"Newspapers, particularly, present a living and moving picture of the times; and complete files of those of our own days will furnish for posterity the most abundant and authentic materials for history; or rather, they will be history itself—a history of the thoughts, words and actions of men—a history of national intercourse, of the state of society, of the progress of opinion, of the advance of literature and the arts, of the mutations of government, and of the rise and fall of nations. What treasures to those who come after us, will be complete collections of these publications! What treasures to us that have gone by! Who would not read with unspeakable delight a gazette of Palos, issued the day of the embarkation of Columbus, and describing the agitation, the hopes, and fears, of those who assembled to witness his departure; the firmness of the ocean hero, the mixture of confidence and doubt in his followers, the equipment of his vessels, and all the variety of details, too low, it is falsely thought, for history, but not too low for natural and laudable curiosity? And who would not feel his blood flow quicker at the perusal of a paper, issued from the press, while his fleet was casting anchor, after its return from the discovery of a world—when conjecture had become certainty, prophecy history, and when Columbus had prepared for himself that simple but sublime epitaph, which was almost all an ungrateful country left him, and which announced to the observer, that the marble he gazed on, covered the remains of him who had given a new world to Castile and Leon?"

The friends of the Texans will take courage when they learn that Major Norton had arrived at San Felipe de Austin on the 12th of March, in good health and spirits, on his way to Washington, the seat of Government.—The Major has written to his confidential friend, the editor of the Commercial Gazette, for a fresh supply of "men and money"—two very necessary things in carrying on a war—which the Major says the United States must furnish, to effect the freedom of Texas. Although the gallant Major vociferates the watch-word, "LIBERTY OR DEATH," he had been imprudent enough to part with the "cheese-knife" which was presented to him in New York, which he has given to Capt. Bullock, of the Georgia Volunteers. Under the impression that the victory over Santa Anna will be bloodless, we have no doubt the Major has, ere this, parted with his rifle also. We advise all our citizens, who feel "wolfy about the head and shoulders," to go and fight the battles of their own country against the Indians; and when they have exterminated them, if they continue as full of fight as ever, they can return by the way of Texas, and take a bout or two with the Mexicans.

**Mr. Rufus Porter**, who hails from No. 38 Court street, states in a circular which he has sent us, that he has recently invented an improved Telegraph, and method of communicating intelligence, in a manner altogether unprecedented, by which any information that may be expressed by 150 alphabetic letters, may be conveyed from Boston to New York, (or vice versa) in twelve minutes; and communication may be continued at the rate of twenty letters per minute. The estimated expense of establishing a line from Boston to New York, is two thousand dollars: expense of attendance, twelve dollars per day: proposed terms of communication, one cent per letter: the net profits arising from the line will be (when regularly attended to) eighty dollars per day. So says Mr. Porter, who offers to sell an undivided half of the patent right for the U. States, for \$2000. We agree with the Gazette, that "we should like to see him do it."

The *Atlas* says the principal reason for the present scarcity of money is, that the government deposits are laying idle in the deposit banks.

The remark has often been made, that the government funds were laying idle in the deposit banks. But how are the facts? The only funds that lay idle in the deposit or any other banks, are the specie which the banks keep on hand; and the complaint has been that the deposit banks keep too little specie. No other funds can remain idle; and the prating about idle funds only betrays the ignorance of those who use the charge, on the subject of banking and finance.

¶ We were about to write a paragraph in relation to Miss Johnson's benefit, when the following communication was handed to us by a friend:—

**Miss Johnson's Benefit.**—Permit an admirer of this lady's dancing to call the attention of theatre-goers to the fact that her benefit takes place this evening. As a graceful and elegant dancer, she has been one of the chief attractions at the Lion during the season, and repeated applause has testified to the gratification of the audiences.—The ballets, in which she has led, have been admirably managed; she has been an important assistant to the effect, in some of the most beautiful scenes in the melo-drama, and in some of the most thrilling. As a pantomime, her gestures have been as expressive as anything in pantomime can be, and will not suffer by comparison with those of a *Celestia* performer, whom it has been the fashion very much to applaud.

The lovers of good dancing will do well to look in at the Warren, and see Madame Trust, a very graceful and beautiful dancer of the Celeste school, who has appeared at the Park and Bowery with decided success. Mrs. Anderson (Miss Pelly), is also performing nightly in a new drama of intense interest. Her old admirers will find that she has lost none of her attractions.

Mr. Wallace's Benefit and last appearance at the Tremont this evening. He ought—as the best actor living in his line—to have a full house.

A wreath worth having.—At a late benefit given to Mrs. Greene, at Natchez, a wreath was thrown at her feet, to which was attached a bank note for fifty dollars and immediately afterwards a reticule, which, among other compliments, contained "the ready" to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars. We are more than half inclined to go to Natchez, and put up our name for a benefit.

The Merchants' Insurance Company increased their Capital Stock yesterday from \$300,000 to \$400,000 by adding a part of their surplus fund to the capital.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**  
The packet ship *Silvie de Grasse*, from Havre, and the *Osmulgee* from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Sunday. The *Silvie de Grasse* sailed on the 4th of March, and the *Osmulgee* on the same day. There is not much news.

The Special Message, announcing the acceptance of the English mediation, was received in Havre on the 3d.

The Orange Associations in England have been dissolved, by order of the grand master, the Duke of Cumberland.

The city and territory of Cracow were formally occupied by a strong military force, on the 17th of February, in the name of the three protecting powers—Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The reasons assigned for this measure are the disorders and acts of Polish refugees and revolutionary emissaries, who have assembled in great numbers within the territory of the republic. These refugees are to be expelled, some to be removed into such states as will consent to receive them, and the remainder transported to America.

Marshal Clausel had another skirmish with Abdel-Kader near Flemecon, on the 16th of January, in which the forces of the latter were completely routed. The French troops returned to Flemecon on the 12th of February. Great numbers of the Moors and Arabs came in and tendered their submission. Marshal Clausel had returned to Algiers.

Three of the new French Ministers, Messrs. Polet, Passy and Sauzet, had refused to accept the usual donation of 12,000 francs granted to ministers on taking office, for incidental expenses. M. Davillier, appointed governor of the bank of France, had in like manner declined the salary of 60,000 francs per annum attached to that office.

The runaway prince of Capua, with his Irish bride, or mistress, the beautiful Miss Penelope Smith, arrived at Madrid on the 22d of February. The prince is brother to the Spanish queen regent, Christina.

The king of Bavaria arrived *incognito* at Constantinople on the 4th of February, and took up his residence at the hotel of the Austrian ambassador.

The London Courier states that a meeting, with hostile intent, had taken place between Captain Maryatt and Mr. N. P. Willis; but the seconds prevailed upon them to examine into the causes of the quarrel before they resorted to the irons, whereupon they explained, and then went to their respective homes without burning powder.

HAVRE, 8th March 24.—176 bales Louisiana Cotton at 134; 140; 45; Georgia at 132; 20; 140; 150 bales St. Domingo Cotton at 70; 130; 140; 150; 160; 170; 180; 190; 200; 210; 220; 230; 240; 250; 260; 270; 280; 290; 300; 310; 320; 330; 340; 350; 360; 370; 380; 390; 400; 410; 420; 430; 440; 450; 460; 470; 480; 490; 500; 510; 520; 530; 540; 550; 560; 570; 580; 590; 600; 610; 620; 630; 640; 650; 660; 670; 680; 690; 700; 710; 720; 730; 740; 750; 760; 770; 780; 790; 800; 810; 820; 830; 840; 850; 860; 870; 880; 890; 900; 910; 920; 930; 940; 950; 960; 970; 980; 990; 1000; 1010; 1020; 1030; 1040; 1050; 1060; 1070; 1080; 1090; 1100; 1110; 1120; 1130; 1140; 1150; 1160; 1170; 1180; 1190; 1200; 1210; 1220; 1230; 1240; 1250; 1260; 1270; 1280; 1290; 1300; 1310; 1320; 1330; 1340; 1350; 1360; 1370; 1380; 1390; 1400; 1410; 1420; 1430; 1440; 1450; 1460; 1470; 1480; 1490; 1500; 1510; 1520; 1530; 1540; 1550; 1560; 1570; 1580; 1590; 1600; 1610; 1620; 1630; 1640; 1650; 1660; 1670; 1680; 1690; 1700; 1710; 1720; 1730; 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14370; 14380; 14390; 14400; 14410; 14420; 14430; 14440; 14450; 14460; 14470; 14480; 14490; 14500; 14510; 14520; 14530; 14540; 14550; 14560; 14570; 14580; 14590; 14600; 14610; 14620; 14630; 14640; 14650; 14660; 14670; 14680; 14690; 14700; 14710; 14720; 14730; 14740; 14750; 14760; 14770; 14780; 14790; 14800; 14810; 14820; 14830; 14840; 14850; 14860; 14870; 14880; 14890; 14900; 14910; 14920; 14930; 14940; 14950; 14960







ASHES, per 100 lbs	GRAIN, per bushel,
Pots, \$7..50 a 7..75	Barley, ..00 a ..0

SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE,  
adapted to the Fall Trade, consisting in part of the following—

**BOSTON, BOLTON, LANCASTER, LEOM-**



—From Providence—

ing Train—at 7 A. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)  
ing Train—at 4 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)  
boat Train—Immediately after the arrival from New  
the Steamboat Company at the Company at Sun-  
each week.  
ing Train will leave immediately after the arrival from  
of other Steamboats at Providence, Mondays and  
1895.

—From Boston—  
ing Train—at 7 A. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)  
ing Train—at 4 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)  
boat Train—at 4 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)  
Thursday and Sunday of each week, to the Steamboats of  
nsportation Co. at India Point.  
ing Train will leave at 9 A. M. on Monday and Friday,  
Steamboats from Providence to New York.  
ill Baggage and have with the conductors thereof.  
Company will not take charge of any paper money  
over its railroad, or sent by its cars, or by any person  
employ, and will be responsible for no parcel or pack-  
ages received for by the Masters of Transportation, at  
in in Providence, Boston, and New York. Wm. Comstock,  
and, and Daniel Nason, Boston, and that it will not  
verable for the loss on any package for a greater sum  
to hundred dollars, unless by special agreement.  
Company are prepared to transport merchandise over  
and by rail road, and have with the conductors to deliver goods  
work or Providence per order, and will receive and con-  
siders to and from Boston and the Steam boats. In either  
the freight through collected as usual. Goods are trans-  
with great expedition, being usually from 24 to 35  
between N. York and Boston.

**LIST OF TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE.**  
Merchandise generally, 25 cts per 100 lbs  
Silks in cases, (other Silks in pieces) 30 cts per case  
Bonnets, in boxes, 1 " " box  
" " " 2 " " lb  
" " " 50 " " \$1000  
And Silver, in bullion or coin, \$12 per load.  
Goods deemed by the company extra hazardous, or extra  
to be taken by rail road, will be conveyed at special rates.  
For further information apply to **WILLIAM RAYMOND**  
Nason, Super of Boston and Providence Railroad—**DAN-**  
NASON, Master of Transportation, Boston Depot—**BEN-**  
W. COMSTOCK, do do Providence Depot.

**BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.**  
and after Thursday, April 7th, the cars will leave  
and Worcester, the same hours, as follows:—  
at 4 A. M. and 4 P. M.—meeting at Frammingham.  
ing as usual at the depots on the road.  
of Tickets, (with which passengers are requested to  
themselves) to Worcester, \$1.50.  
and by the cars by the conveyances at Worcester  
ngfield, Northampton, Hartford, Norwich, Keene, &c.  
ngs sending baggage to the ticket offices of the Bos-  
and Worcester Railroads, are requested to label it with  
the destination, and by the cars they are also requested to  
information to the man at the baggage car—as all  
not otherwise ordered will be sent to Worcester or  
W. F. HARNDEN, Ticket Seller.  
n, March 12, 1896. eptf

**RIGHT TO WORCESTER** will be forwarded  
Railroad on the following terms:—  
generally, up \$5.50 per 2000 lbs.—down \$3.000.  
furniture, carpets, and other articles, bulky and light,  
charged higher.  
owder, Lucifers, and similar combustibles, will not be  
in any terms.  
ould be sent before dark to JOHN FREEMAN, Mas-  
nsportation, at the Depot, with a memorandum of  
cles, and the name and residence of the consignees.  
J. F. CURTIS, Sup't.  
ers of goods from New York and elsewhere, to be for-  
on the Railroad, are notified that the Corporation will  
sponsible for the same, unless they are delivered as  
to the Depot. 2w3w—f4 jan 22

**TION TO NORWICH—RAILROAD LINE.**  
o'clock A. M.—Railroad Line through from Boston to  
h, 90 miles in 12 hours, daily—Sundays excepted.  
duced to \$4.50 through. Passengers booking their  
to the Goddard Street Office, No 11 Elm street Boston,  
their fare through and receive Railroad and stage  
They can also be called for at their houses and car-  
the Railroad—passing over the Railroad to Worces-  
by Stages through Oxford, Thompson, Kingfield,  
f Canterbury to Norwich, Connecticut. For further  
information inquire of J. BROOKS, No 11 Elm street Boston.  
a13

**PHAM BRANCH RAILROAD.**—On and  
er Monday, 16th inst., the Cars will leave Boston and  
twice a day as follows:—  
—Leave Boston—  
y, at 4 o'clock A. M.—Sundays excepted.  
" " " 11 o'clock P. M. "  
—Leaves Dedham—  
y, at 7½ o'clock A. M.—Sundays excepted.  
" " " 2 " " P. M. "  
SUNDAYS.  
Boston at 9 o'clock A. M.—Dedham at 4 P. M.  
DANIEL NASON, Master Transportation.

**DON and LOWELL RAILROAD.**—For  
present, and until further notice, the cars will leave  
and Lowell at 9 and 3 o'clock.  
Baggage can be taken, except what belongs to passen-  
age to each 40 lbs.  
may be had at the depot, corner of Leverett and  
stic. Price \$1 each  
at 5 o'clock, P. M. tf m21

**MAN CEMENT.**—Received, by recent arrivals  
in England, one hundred and fifty whole casks, sixty  
and fifty quarters of the best Roman Cement. The  
the offers to sell at lots to suit purchasers, and will  
it fresh, in perfect order, and of the very first qual-  
ity, suitable for making Reservoirs, Baths, Tanks, Cis-  
terns, and every species of brick work under water,  
fronts of Wharfs, Docks, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c.  
Particular attention is invited to the quality of the  
stories of Houses, in low or exposed situations.  
e, at the London Importing Warehouse, 36 Cornhill,  
Market street, and at the Halifax Packet Office, 22  
wharf.  
direct directions for use will be given if required.  
1s2wtfv JAMES A. DICKSON.

**AMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH**—OR FAM-  
RESTORATIVE—for both sexes.  
all Costiveness and Irregularities of the Bowels—one,  
three to be taken at bedtime—to be repeated as oc-  
cure.  
and Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Sallowness of  
the Countenance, Drowsiness, Languor, Flatulency, Headache,  
Loss of Appetite, Wind and Spasms—two or three pills taken  
it will speedily remove the complaint.  
to free an indolent person of the evils of the table,  
the pills will give a patient a spoon as convenient—this  
sent any unpleasantness, and render the system cool  
and comfortable.  
s in the Face, Blisters, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.—  
it will be taken every other night—to be continued till  
the countenance is removed.  
Complaints—Obstructions, the distressing Headache  
connected with the Sex, Depression of Spirits, Dimness of  
Vision, Nervous Affections, Sallowness of the Skin, &c.—one,  
three pills, according to the strength of the patient, to be  
taken at bedtime, and continued as occasion may require.  
People will find essential benefit in an occasional  
they give tone and strength to the stomach, and pre-  
vent nervous accumulations.  
For children they can be bruised down, and given  
in Syrup, jelly, sugar, &c.  
General direction for almost any deviation from health,  
and in illness, one, two or three pills will be found to an-  
swever use, either for a mild or brisk purgative, accord-  
ing to the constitution of the patient, and a little persever-  
ance, with moderate exercise, cannot fail to pro-  
nounce the most happy results.  
at time for taking them is at night—but they may also  
be taken any time of the day in urgent cases, and where the  
stomach is weak, they may be taken with a little  
lemon juice, by appointment of the proprietor, Thomas Prout,  
London, by the agent of the celebrated Bland's  
Rheumatic Pills, at the Saloon and London Import-  
ation, No 36 Cornhill, formerly Market st. a19

**NOTICE WANTED**—A steady and active man  
in a situation as Groome or Coachman as he undertaking  
care of horses and driving, or he would accept of  
as an indoor servant. Any person of the strength and  
in for the above position, will please to apply at 47  
ed2w a19

**NOTICE TRACTS**—for the Diffusion of Useful  
Literature—No 2, third series, of the "Outlines of  
ology, by Lieut. Roswell Park, with a copse in pen-  
the "Tree of Philosophy." This day published by  
the STEARNS, No 1 Cornhill. 3t a19

**BRISTOL AND ST. CUBES SALT, AFLOAT.**  
Lbs coarse and heavy, for sale by LOMBARD &  
LURE, 31 Commercial wharf. 4sp a13

**ORDERS WANTED.**—A Mechanic and his wife  
to be accommodated with board, with a front parlor  
at No 156 Hanover st. ep54\* a19

**WANTED**—A man to work in a private family, and  
drive a coach—apply at No 3 Brattle square.

**WANTED**—A young man in a W. I. goods store—ap  
at 3 Brattle square. a19

**WANTED**—A first rate cooper—the several men in  
the families—a man to work in a stable—apply at 3 Brattle  
square. a13

**WANTED**—Twenty apprentices to the Dress-making  
business—apply at No 3 Brattle square. a13